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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo with to have rejected articles returned they nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi nated to the press of the whole country.

Samples.

One can know the free-silver party and the honest-money party by their friends. Conspicuous among the supporters of the honest payment of debts and of public order are the candidate, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, for many years prominent in public life and while in Congress in the front rank; THOMAS BRACKETT REED, Speaker of the national House of Representatives; LEVI PARSONS MORTON, the chief of whose long series of honors has been the Vice-Presidency of the United States; and the Democrat, DANIEL E. SICKLES, one of the most gallant commanders of the civil war for the preservation of the Union.

We name, without prejudice to thousands of other able and devoted colleagues, these four typical sound-money champions only. for the reason that the free-silver canvass presents four who, in fitness to represent the Chicago platform, rise above comparlson with all rivals.

First there is the Boy Candidate, BRYAN, a man who at no period of his life has won any distinction or notoriety, except what he could gain from his tongue; a loquacious and incendiary demagogue now attempting to fill the minds of all who will hear him with class hatred and sectional prejudice, and an unblushing supporter of the Chicago platform. Next in importance to BRYAN. taking the BRYAN platform as a chart for political guidance, is EUGENE V. DEBS, the half-crazy leader of one of the bloodiest and wickedest riots which ever disgraced the country, and an enthusiastic supporter of the Chicago platform, because in that is contained his formal glorification. Next to DEBS is JOHN P. ALTGELD of Illinois, the wolf, as Gen. SICKLES calls him, who has proved that as between law and anarchists he prefers anarchists. And lastly, BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN of South Carolina, a Populist blatherskite, whose frantic and abusive mouth is devoted to the denunciation of civilized society's corner stone, thrift, as

an offence in the eves of Bryanites. Can any voter possessed of the average self-respect and a spark of national pride and patriotism, hesitate to choose McKin-LEY instead of BRYAN?

The Naval Parade.

The great naval parade which is to take place at this port on Saturday evening next. the 24th, promises to be one of the most notable and effective demonstrations in the history of our political campaigning.

The effort of the very capable committee in charge of the arrangements is to make it plain to the eye and the understanding of the whole people that the great commercial interests of New York are united and enthumiastic in their devotion to honesty and their detestation of Repudiation. Already more than one hundred vessels have volunteered to take part in the parade, and it is expected that on the water front all along the route, ten miles in length, private liberality will contribute to the brilliancy of the demonstration by a display of fireworks. The illumination of the docks is nels having electric lights are invited to dis play them generally. All vessels in the port are expected to fly their colors; and the number of them actually taking part in the parade is likely to be twice as many as those which already have volunteered.

It will be a unique and most significant demonstration, and all ship owners and everybody interested in the commerce of New York should assist to the utmost in making it memorable.

The Democratic Protest.

The heartiness of the reception accorded on their itinerary to those sturdy Democratic supporters of the cause of honest money, PALMER and BUCKNER, has led to the publication of an estimate of their vote, in which Gen. PALMER is said to acquiesce, which puts it at two millions in the Union.

candidates who were nominated for election for President and Vice-President in a year when the issue is so momentous as now, with no chance or expectation of election. and only as a protest against the surrender of fundamental Democratic principle at Chicago. It must not be overlooked, however, that, great as the number is, more than 1,000,000 votes were actually east at the last Presidential election for the WEAVER and FIELD ticket, which had no possible chance of election, and was nominated not as a measure of defence of established party principles, but in support of radical, violent, and incendiary political notions, some of which have since been abandoned by the supporters of the Omaha platform. If the votes of 1,000,000 sovereign American electors were cast for WEAVER and FIELD, would it not seem wholly reasonable to suppose that 2,000. 000 votes might be cast for PALMER and

BUCKNER in the election of this year? The Democratic National Convention, which met in Chicago in July, was not truly representative of the Democratic party of the country or of the great body of the rank and file of the Democracy in the United States. The choice of delegates was made under conditions intolerably unfair to those who believed and still believe in the endurance and permanence of veritable policy of wholesale admission of small new States, small as to population, the basis of representation in this Convention did not accord with the division of the Democracy among the States. Of the 930 delegates, including thirty-six from territories having no vote in the Electoral College, who participated in the Chicago Convention, 628 voted for the Populist platform and 301 against it. Of the thirty-six delegates from Alaska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, the District of Columbia, and Indian Territory, thirty were for Populism and Repudiation; six only were recorded against it. A clear third of the Democracy's as printed in August or September, 1894, know, too, every man of them, for what the and appreciate in the title of Catholic." representatives in Chicago were hos- had been filed with Mr. Sporrond in Wash-

Populism; and there cannot be any doubt that these 301 delegates truly represented as large a number of voting Democrats as did the 600 who were recorded in favor of the Populist platform. They certainly represented the great bulk of progressive and enlightened Democracy, the intelligence and patriotism of the party and of the leaders who have made it dommant in the politics of the States in which Presidential elections are decided.

This was the Democratic vote for Presidential electors in 1892 in those States whose delegates voted against the surrender to Populism and Repudiation at Chicago: 80,143 . 121,006 Vermont 10,325 New Jersey ...

118,866 150,910

Connecticut..... 52,395; Thus the representatives of more than 2,000,000 Democrats who supported the Democratic ticket at the last national election voted in opposition to the acceptance of a Populist platform as a declaration of Democratic party faith. They make up a majority of the delegates whose votes were recorded in protest against the Populist platform, or 162 out of the 301, and they remained steadfast. Through all the ballots they abstained from participation in the nomination of the successful candidate, a man who did not vote the Democratic electoral ticket in 1892, and who came into the Chicago Convention as a contestant. These delegates are put down on the record of the Convention as "not voting." They did not vote because they could not approve, and because their Democratic constituents could not approve of the nomination in the name of the Democracy of any candidate willing to run for the exalted office of President of the United States upon a platform which, in its essential features, belongs by right of political discovery to the Populists, who

met at St. Louis a few weeks later. Hence the estimate of 2,000,000 houest money Democrats, made by some of the leaders of the PALMER and BUCKNER ticket, would not be unreasonable in an ordinary election. So far from being too large, it would probably be too small. But this year it is doubtful if even so irreproachable a ticket as PALMER and BUCKNER will poll so great a vote, for all intelligent Democrats and patriotic citizens well know that its election is impossible, and that the only safe way to sustain the cause of honest money is to vote for the electoral ticket of McKINLEY and HOBART. That is the only honest-money ticket which can win against Repudiation.

Are there 2,000,000 honest-money Democrats? There are 3,000,000 of them, not a man less, and there may be many hundred thousands more. But will there be 2,000, 000 votes for PALMER and BUCKNER! Not this year. All honor to the sturdy candidates on the blue and gray ticket. Honor to the old warriors, gallant Democrats both. Vote for WILLIAM MCKINLEY!

The Cleveland Horoscope of 1893.

At least half a dozen correspondents have asked us recently to reproduce an astrological forecast of Mr. CLEVELAND'S second term, originally printed in the Arcna rather more than two years ago, and copied at that time by THE SUN as a curiosity of predic tion. Our correspondents seem to regard the horoscope as a very wonderful and mysterious piece of prophecy, verified in a startling manner by subsequent events. Let us see what the horoscope was, and

just how far this view of its importance will stand critical examination. The astrologer who turned his attention to Mr. CLEVE-LAND's personal and political fortunes was a gentleman named JULIUS ERICKSON. His forecast was published by the Arena in the summer of 1894, with a note alleging that the manuscript had been submitted in the third week in March, 1893, a duplicate of the same having then been filed at Washington with the Librarian of Congress. Owing March 4, 1893, when the President was inaugurated, and to various minor indications not necessary to enumerate, Mr. Erickson foresaw a troublous time for Mr. CLEVE-LAND and serious disaster for the Democracy. We shall not concern ourselves with the zodiacal and other astrological technicalities of ERICKSON'S article, more than to mention in dismissing them the moon, the malignant influence of Saturn, and the position of Mars on the cusp of the eleventh house as the principal sources of mischief. It is quite enough to take from the article such of the predictions as are at all specific and verifiable, eliminating most of the hocuspocus and the jargon:

"The President's judgment in many cases will be decidedly at variance with the polley which the public will expect to emanate from the head of the Demo-cratic party, which will be the cause of producing some extremely unpleasant conditions and sharp criticisms not entirely calculated to multiply his earthly pleasures; and he will have a far more roublesome, annoying disappointing, and any ously vexatious time of it than any President has Two million votes are a great number for had since Lincoln."

This need not detain us. It was not necessary to go to the zodiac for that information. The political conditions existing on this part of our own planet, and Mr. CLEVE-LAND's known idiosyncrasies, afforded to any intelligent observer all the material requisite for the prediction of a generally inharmonious time.

"During CLEVELAND's incumbency there will be discovered some startling mischler, or some fearful calentry, something entirely out of the general run of affairs in connection with some of our public build-ings, in which the general Government is interested: but if it is of a criminal nature, 'Lord help the crimi-na's.' This strange prediction is based on the position of Uranus in the fourth mansion, and Uranus has ever een held to signify odd and entirely unexpected ca amities, such as come in strange and singular ways; the precise nature cannot be foretold, but the proba-bilities are clearly indicated. Observe it well."

This is the most positive and definite thing n the horoscope: A startling and fearful calamity, something entirely out of the ordinary run, involving a public building in which the general Government is interested, and a question of criminal responsibility on the part of somebody. The collapse of the old Ford's Theatre building, used by the Government as a branch of the Pension Office, occurred on June 9, 1893, killing about a score of people and injuring twice as many more. The alleged prediction of Mr. ERICKSON points clearly to this disaster and to the subsequent investigation as to Democratic principles. Moreover, under a criminal responsibility for the same. The trouble with this part of the horoscope is that it reads precisely as if written after the event, not before it. Every phrase has the appearance of being constructed with full knowledge of the newspaper accounts of the Ford's Theatre disaster, but with a deliberate intention of avoiding the appearance of unastrological particularity. As a matter of fact, Ford's Theatre had collapsed, and the question of criminal responsibility had been raised, but not settied, more than a year before the ERICKSON horoscope was published in the Arcna; and for the statement that the article, exactly

unverified authority of an unsigned editorial note.

"The navy will be increased by decided measure and the end will justify the means (we want a good navy). Jupiter, ruler of the sixth house, placed so powerfully in Aries, the house of Mars, and Jupiter, ruler of the flery triplicity, being ruled in turn by Mars, who is deifted as the god of war, promise the best and most powerful navy affoat, and furthermore denote the giorious success of the men-of-war, if ever called upon to exhibit deeds of valor.

Not fulfilled. The navy has not been increased by decided measures. The progress of construction has not varied greatly from the rate of the two or three Administrations preceding Mr. CLEVELAND's second term. Of course, everybody hopes and believes that our new ships will give a good account of themselves if ever "called upon to exhibit deeds of valor."

" As for CLEVELAND personally, his administration will be marked by his success in his endeavors to carry out against heavy odds whatever he undertakes to do, but the public will dissent in various ways. The House of Congress will not be very kindly disposed toward him on account of the position of Mars on the cusp of the eleventa house, and just when he thinks he can fully rely on his friends therein for support there is an extreme liability of their utterly failing him, and so creating unlooked for disaster to the Administration. They may at first appear to be hand in glove with him, but it is only ansitory, for those who have sworn or professed friendship for him will be very liable to turn traitor to him. However, in spite of all these evil indications, he will somehow carry an element of success with him, and this will pull him through until near the close."

Nothing here to astound even the most credulous. The one thing pending at the time of the publication of the horoscope in the way of an attempt by Mr. CLEVELAND to carry out against heavy odds a personal project, was the restoration of LILIUOKA-LANL. The lack of cooperation in Congress has not been due so much to the position of Mars on the cusp of the eleventh house as to the position of Tom REED on the Speaker's chair of the Fifty-fourth House. The prophecy of betrayal by trusted friends in Congress reads like a paraphrase of the letter to CATCHINGS denouncing "the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might"; but the publication of the horoscope and the publication of the CATCHINGS letter were almost simultaneous, and the facts in regard to the failure of tariff reform had then for some time been equally in the possession of the President and the astrologer.

"But in 1895 the clouds begin to lower. This will be an extremely dis strous period; affairs co wrong, personal friends prove false, treachery and disappointment show their gaunt and haggard features in every corner, and trouble boils the kettle. Then the cloud is it ted for a short time during the middle of the year; vain hope, the end is unfavorable. His Administration begins to lack that forcefulness the people expect. Though occasional brilliant coup d'états will serve to lighten the gloom, neverthiess the fulness of success is lacking and the lines of time draw close toward the end."

As a matter of fact, throughout 1895 the spirits of the Administration were sustained at a pretty high level by the fondly cherished but unfounded hope that the party and the country would swallow the thirdterm project. It was not until 1896 that the clouds really began to lower and disappointment began to show its gaunt and haggard features. Furthermore, the chronicles of that year fail to record the brilliant coup d'états assigned by the planets to 1895.

"But the most disastrous time of the whole will eventuate in 1896, and the close of his term will witness the most striking changes in the political history of the United States. The indications point to an el tirely new party, the formation of new principle new men, and new ideas, which will lead to the relegation of the Democratic party to the black forest of blivion. The CLEVELAND Administration enters with the blare of trumpets and a blaze of glory, but will depart under a cloud of sinister conditions, and at that time the following prediction will be verified; The Democratic party will fall to elect its candidate in 1896 if it places one in the field."

What has come true and what is coming true in the above, has come true and is coming true in a manner obviously not communicated to Mr. ERICKSON by the heavenly bodies at the time the prediction was recorded. There is not an "entirely new party," but merely the surrender of a part of the Democratic party to the Populists, to the planetary and lunar conditions on No new principles have been formulated. for repudiation is as old as dishonesty. If the CLEVELAND Administration departs up der a cloud of sinister conditions, and if the Democracy fails to elect its candidate in 1896, the conditions were apparent and the failure seemed inevitable longer ago than 1894 to ordinary political intelligence uninstructed by zodiacal signs and portents. THE SUN is no astrologer, but it could have written two years ago, or even three years ago, a horoscope quite as accurate in a general way as Mr. JULIUS ERICKson's, without bothering itself with Aries and Saturn and the cusp on the eleventh house, or even looking at the silver moon.

A People Who Have Experience in Self-Government.

A people who can wage war and can fight as the Cubans have waged it and fought for the past twenty months, must be regarded as "able to govern themselves" after they have won their independence. We do not see that other countries which have never given them any help during their long battle for freedom, have any need of troubling their minds in regard to that matter.

The 80,000 or 100,000 Cubans who have taken part in the war against Spain have already manifested their capacity for selfgovernment. They are controlled by the laws which they have accepted, and by the rulers who administer these laws. That is the essence of self-government. They are mit to all military regulations. They obey their commanders without questioning. They faithfully follow their colors. They march like regulars, and go into battle like veterans. From the first they have been organized into divisions, regiments, and battalions. Their Generals have always been regardful of the civil authorities, which were put in power last year at

of the island. All these things are things in the nature the revolutionary Cubans have manifested their ability to "govern themselves," and

govern their country, too. The brave men who serve Cuba in the field were not forced into the Cuban army. as Spain's soldiers are conscripted in o the Spanish army. They enlisted voluntarily. They rushed to the standard of independence, which would have twice as many followers as it has to-day if supplies of arms could be obtained. The people are united as the people of few other countries have ever been. MAXIMO GOMEZ, a man of Spandescent, join hands with ANTONIO Ma-CEO, the mulatto NAPOLEON. The white men, the black men, and the men of mixed blood fight shoulder to shoulder in the field, and, when they fall, to the surrender of Democracy to ington in Myrch, 1893, before the Ford's are in arms against Spanish rule, and are they have not logically sought

Theatre disaster, we have nothing but the fighting their way to independence; they ideals in their natural home in the will tell you of their sufferings under Spain, and of their hopes under freedom and selfgovernment. For twenty months they have been out of the Spanish yoke, and they are determined to break it so that it can

never again be put upon their necks. As they have provided for self-government in the time of war, so, we believe, will they provide for it in the time of peace, when Spain shall be driven beyond seas. The art of governing themselves has been well learned in our time by these heroic and revolutionary Cubans.

Yet we have been told that our Government should, "in concert with the united powers of Europe," undertake to arrange matters in Cuba for the Cubans "until the people of the island reach a stage where their self-government is practicable and de-

sirable! Indeed, we shall not, now or ever, join the united powers of Europe," or any one of them, in such an enterprise.

The Herald in the Wrong.

The Herald suggests that this Govern ment shall "relinquish to some other power or powers the task of restoring law, order, and protection to life and property in Cuba." It is the Herald's opinion that "we can well afford, in concert with the united powers of Europe, to undertake to bring about some modus vivendi which would give Cuba a stable form of government until the people of the island reach a stage where their self-government shall be practicable and desirable."

No, sir! We shall not relinquish anything of the kind. We shall not act "in concert with the united powers of Europe for the purpose spoken of. Both of the propositions of the Herald are undignified, and unworthy of its character.

The policy of the United States in regard to Cuba was established long ago. It was laid down by Mr. JEFFERSON early in the century, has been often reiterated since his time, and has never been departed from. A half century ago foreign powers were officially informed that the American Government would never permit Cuba to pass from the hands of Spain into the control of any other European country. When England and France were believed to be covetous of Cuba, they were both notified that we would never consent to their domination in the island. Our policy in the case is fixed and resolute. We shall not deviate from it. It is essential to our own security. We cannot permit any great European power to control Cuba. We cannot "relinquish to some other power or powers the task of restoring law and order there." We cannot at any time join with the "united powers of Europe to bring about some modus vivendi" for Cuba.

In the case of Cuba, we have traditions that are binding upon us. We have an established policy that cannot be violated without dishonor and danger to us. We have obligations that are irrevocable so

long as Cuba fronts our shores. Spain is to be induced to withdraw from Cuba, and no other European power can be allowed to enter it.

Cardinal Vaughan on the Papal Bull Against Anglican Orders.

A recent number of the London Tablet contains a leader, evidently from the pen of Cardinal VAUGHAN, on the bull Apostolices Cura, wherein LEO XIII. reaffirms the decree of CLEMENT XI. in GORDON's case, declaring the invalidity of Anglican orders. The decision was, on the whole, a triumph for the Cardinal, for he from the outset opposed the French ecclesiastics who, desiring to assist the efforts of a certain party in the Anglican Church for corporate reunion with the Church of Rome, contended that there was ground for a reexamination of the matter. We use language somewhat qualified, because the Cardinal himself had laid great stress upon the alleged invalidity of Archbishop PARKER's consecration, whereas LEO XIII. points out that no weight was attached to that particular case in the judgment rendered by CLEMENT XI., nor is any weight assigned to it in the present bull. The Cardinal's position is thus far vindicated, however, that the invalidity of Anglican orders is once for all asserted by the Pope for the reason that the Edwardine Ordinal was defective in form and in intention.

It is in temperate and conciliatory terms that the Cardinal refers to the close of controversy, which was conducted on his part with remarkable earnestness and energy. He maintains that no Catholic, who has any intimate or accurate knowledge of the religious situation in England, can doubt that this latest act of the Holy See is destined to be productive of real and permanent good for the very work of reunion, which the advocates of the validity of Anglican orders had at heart. He believes that by the bull Apostolica Curæ more has been done for the cause of re union than could have been achieved by years of amiable and well-meant overtures which, proceeding upon a basis theologically and historically unsound, could only, in the long run, have resulted in disappointment and failure. For the future, both for those who are to come to the Church of Rome, and to those who are to help them to come, the path is, more than ever before, made plain, straight, and unmistakable. Henceforth the impossibility of corsplendidly disciplined, and cheerfully sub- porate reunion will be universally recog nized; only by the process of individual conversion, the process which has had such remarkable results in the persons of New-MAN, MANNING, and their followers, can reunion be effected.

While, however, there is no note of exaltation in the Cardinal's article, he does not seek to palliate the crushing force with which the Papal bull demolishes the hopes of a Cubitas. They control all Cuba with the certain party in the Anglican Church, that exception of a few cities, and they conduct its claim of solidarity with the Catholic affairs of a public nature in every province | Church universal might receive a measure of recognition from the head of the Church of Rome. The members of the Low Church, of self-government. Even in a time of war or Evangelical element in the Anglican body, have, of course, no reason to regret the decision of LEO XIII., for he has merely declared that they do not possess orders in the Roman Catholic sense which they themselves vehemently disclaim. It is pointed out, on the other hand, in the Tablet-we quote the passage word for word-that "in the front rank of the Anglican communion there are others who have established an inslienable claim upon our sympathy, insomuch as amid all the difficulties and discouragements of their surroundings, ish descent, and Calixto Garcia, of like | they have shaken themselves free from some of the most soul-depressing traditions of the Reformation, and have risen to at least a partial conception of the beauty and truth of the Church's teaching upon the eucharist and the priesthood, and have felt the charm tie side by side, often without nurial. They of that divine noblesse which we all love war is waged. They will tell you that they The Cardinal adds that such men, when

Catholic Church, have, with pathetic courage, labored to realize them amid the jarring conditions of the communion in which they have remained. He goes on to mark, however, wherein the Papal bull conflicts directly with the position assumed by the so-called High Church or Ritualistic party in England. The members of this party have accounted the Anglican body a part of the Catholic Church, coequal and cointegral with the Roman and Eastern churches. They have held the Anglican ordinal to be a rite sufficient for the valid transmission of the sacrament of orders; they have believed their ministry to be a valid episcopate and priesthood, their eucharist to be a valid sacrifice, and their absolution to be a valid remission, more or less in the sense in which all these terms are accepted by Roman Catholics, "We cannot," says the Cardinal, in conclusion, "attempt to deny that upon these claims the whole weight of the Papal sentence directly falls. That sentence, by its very import, strikes at

the validity of their entire system." Such, unquestionably, is the purport of the decision unanimously reached by a council of twelve Catholic theologians, with the composition of which the Anglican leaders of the movement for reunion expressed their entire satisfaction. The unan imous verdict of the council, confirmed after due deliberation by the Pope, represents the final and irrevocable adverse judgment of the Papal chair on the validity of Anglican orders.

This War Will Not Last Ten Years.

The declaration of Yara, which marked the beginning of the former struggle for Cuban independence, was made on the 11th of October, 1868. The pacification effected by MARTINEZ CAMPOS occurred in 1878. The interval was a period of ten years, throughout which hostilities were, to a greater or less extent, carried on.

But the present contest does not follow the lines of the former. So far from lasting ten years, it now gives promise of not reaching three. It may be said to have begun a year ago last February, and when its second anniversary comes around, its end may even then be easy to forecast. So far from continuing ten years, it would not be at all surprising should it fail to last ten months longer. The present campaign begins to look like the final one.

Everything indicates that Spain is making her supreme effort in this campaign. She has poured out her resources for it with an unstinted hand; but thus far, though the fighting has been frequent and the aggregated losses severe, the patriots have made bend against the Spanish, just as always before. The upshot thus far seems to be that, in the west, MACEO has received supplies of ammunition with which he can make his mountain strongholds impregnable, while the Spanish resources are frittered away in combats. here and there, that lead to no decisive end.

Can we doubt that, apart from any action of the Congress of the United States on the subject at the coming session, the progress of this campaign will complete the discouragement of Spain? Can we doubt that, if spring comes with no gain, and, indeed, a loss, she will cast about for a way to withdraw from the costly and hopeless contest, and let Cuba go free ?

Lively Faith, and Hysterical Giving. A sobbing and shouting throng of people at Carnegie Hall, last Sunday, threw into the missionary collection box of the Rev. A. B. SIMPSON money, jewelry, deeds of real estate, shares of stock, and articles of clothing, amounting in value to over \$100,000. Of course, they were not acting under the influence of reason. They flung in their contribuions in purely hysterical excitement induced by Mr. Simpson's declaration that the terrible cond coming of CHRIST is at hand, and that in the mean time faith can heal and cure the stricken bodies of men. The people were wrought up to frenzy. They did not stop to think of the material worth of what

Such hysterical exhibitions marked the old-time revivals and camp meetings in unlearned and backwoods communities, and it seems that they are not less easily excited now, and in New York. The manifestation recalls the frenzy of the Flagellants and other religious manias of the Middle Ages.

Here is a part of the description of the Carnegie Hall meeting in Monday's SUN: "The Rev. Mr. Sourson made the opening prayer of the meeting. 'If this place be not shaken meeting is over,' he prayed, 'may the living temples

be shaken. "These are awful times, O Lord! About us the earth is trembling. Death is near. All things are tottering, crumbling. All things are swaying-sway. ing-swaying.

"The speaker's hoarsely whispering voice was so charged with a sense of impensing disaster that a perceptible shiver ran through the audience. He continued, with long pauses, which were broken only by half-stifled sobs from his hearers
"The third collection of the day was then taken up. and Mr. Moody preached again."

On a single occasion, at the summer meet ing of Mr. Simpson's followers at Old Orchard, Me., in August of this year, \$101,500 was subscribed under the impulse of the same religious excitement. At their annual Convention held in October, 1895, \$80,000 was given; and very large sums of money and many articles of great value have been surrendered at meetings in past years amid similar scenes of intense excitement.

This shows that cold agnosticism has not chilled the ardor of religious faith at this day. The fear of hell and the desire for heaven remain as of old; so also can religious ecstacy still be aroused by a sensational preacher, and whipped up into a hysterical excitement, such as that whose influence would lead men and women to go joyfully to the stake. The world grows older; but the nature of man continues unchanged.

We are requested to say that the Danish Consul will kindly receive contributions for the relief of the Icelanders suffering so bitterly from the recent terrible earthquakes, and will acknowledge the same through the newspapers.

It is proposed to change the name of Featherbed lane to a designation which sounds finer in some cars. Featherbed lane is an old lane, which has now become an important avenue leading toward Washington Bridge, in the newer and growing upper part of the town on the east bank of the Harlem River. Some names, pretty enough, but of no pertinence to that particular region, have been suggested to the Aldermen, who have jurisdiction over the matter. Col. Chunch of the Army and Navy Journal, an owner of property along the lane. proposes that it be called Rockbridge avenue, after the name of an old farm situated where now is Union square. But, Colonel, why change the name at all? Featherbed line is old; its associations are historical; it may be homely, but it recalls past comfort, and is distinctive. It is better than Hair Mattress lane, or spring Bed tane, or Folding Bed lane, however much more those designations may indicate the march of improvement. Where else in all this broad land, or anywhere in the world, is there a Featherbed lane 2, Give your address as on Featherbed lane, and me one can be confused by the resemblance

of the street name to any other. All the same, if there is to be a change, the name of Rock bridge avenue, suggested by Col. CHURCH, has the great merit of appropriateness, for it is hiswith New York, detorical, is associated scribes the physical character of the region, and designates a now important avenue leading from Washington Bridge. Hence it is likely to receive the approval of the Board of Aldermen

Governor ALTGELD is strangely indifferent to ublic opinion.—N. V. Tribune.

So is a wolf to which species of creatures ien. Sickles justly assigns this particular Anarchist.

We publish this morning one of Mr. LESLIE J. PERRY's interesting chapters in the history of the civil war. It relates to Gen. SHER-MAN'S famous compact with Gen. Joe Johns-TON, in which they undertook to settle some of the political issues of the war, and which the Administration at Washington decisively annulled as soon as it was reported. We notice it here only for the purpose of once more correcting a statement which has gained a good deal of publicity, averring that at the great review in Washington just before the final disbandment of the armies, Mr. STANTON offered to shake bands with Gen. SHERMAN, and that, when he held out his hand, SHERMAN refused to take it. This story is emphatically not true. We sat behind Secre tary Stanton on that occasion, and narrowly observed everything that happened. Gen. SHER MAN had to pass immediately in front of the Secretary in order to gain the place assigned for him. As SHERMAN approached, the Secretary made no motion to offer his hand or to exchange salutations in any manner; and, as he passed, merely made a elight forward motion of his head, equivalent, perhaps, to a quarter of a bow. The impression that on that occasion SHERMAN endeavored to publicly insult and humiliate Mr. STANTON is entirely erroneous.

An article conspicuously printed in the World last Sunday, purporting to be a description of people living in or near Pawling, in this State, was a malignant liber upon a respectable and law-abiding community. Law and justice require that the men who wrote and put forth that horrible falsehood should not go unpunished. The disclosures as to World reporters in our police courts during the past week add to the volume of proof already gathered showing the general defilement and criminality of the employees of that concern. What an unexampled hive of miscreants FAGIN has set up!

British Laureate WILLIAM WATSON renarks, under the form of machine verse addressed to Oneen Victoria, "'Tis oneenlier far than any golden pomp of peace and war simply to be a woman without stain." That is true enough; but the remark applies to women so generally that it is an insult to womanhood to suggest that such womauly purity is so extraordinary that it requires special celebration when it is exhibited. In that respect Queen VICTORIA is like all good women, and, thank Gon! the number of women who are bad is proportionately very small.

A DISCUSSION OF THE CAD. Why Dunraven Is a Cad by the Necessity of His Being.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am amused by the letter of a "Britisher" in Tue Sun of this morning, finding fault with me for describing Dunraven as a cad, for it affords a very striking illustration of that peculiar product of modern civilization, and more especially of English society.

Cad is a term which cannot be defined pre-

risely. We perceive its meaning rather than formulate its definition in words, after the manner of a lexicographer. As we use it now, it describes a far more subtle quality of character than in its original signification. A cad belongs to no particular social class, according to the artificial classification of a country like England, for instance. Socially, his grade may be high or low, though he never belongs to the lowest, but usually, I might say invariably, to that which assumes to be composed of gentlemen specifically. A cad may sit on a throne; he may wear a coronet; the arms of a royal family may be his. For the cad is made by his moral constitution wholly. The mere accident of birth. education, social environment, or even outward polish and breeding cannot save him from distinction as a cad. He is a cad because God made him a cad. Doubtless, a cad is included in the scheme of salvation, but his caddishness is ineradicable. He can't help himself; nobedy, no power, can help him. If he is born a cad, a cad he is bound to remain.

Now, a "Britisher" gives a very good suggestion (and exemplification) of what a cad is when he says that the cad Dunraven's course with reference to the Defender was not "'defended and applauded' by even the majority of English sportsmen," but was only regarded as honorable." Cads are structurally and inherently incapacitated to discover caddishness. Because Dunraven did not see or feel anything dishonorable in his conduct, he is a cad. His proceedings were unrecognizable by him-self, and, according to a "Britisher," are unrecognizable by the "majority of English sportsmen," as mean, contemptible, and cowardly. He and they look on them as "honorable," though, possibly, imprudent. No cad knows that he is a cad. No cad can understand caddishness. He has not the intuitive perception to recognize it; if he had that nice instinct

he would not be a cad. Finally, I regret to say, the most perfect speciens of the genus cad that I have seen were indigenous to England. Whoever desires to make a thorough study of the creature in his most distinctive development will have to go to the land from which the typical "Britisher" comes. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

A Schoolboy's Suggestion,

To the Editor of The Sch-Sir: I am an eighth grade pupil, and as I'm now being taught l'ederal uld very much like to express my idea as to how we may hereafter know it in the event of M Bryan's election, and suggest this as a new table of according to his scheme

5 mills are one cent. 5 cents are one dime 5 dimes are one doli 5 dines are one causar. 5 dollars are one cagle. 10 dollars are one double eagle. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

The New York Fruit Market,

From Garden and corest. Not even excepting apples, no fruit is at present

seen in our markets in so large variety as grapes Five-pound baskets of large-berried Concords cost but fifteen cents, while twenty cents is the price for the same quantity of Delawares and Catawbes, and Niagaras command twenty-five cents. Of thirty six car load, of California fruit sold here during last week the greater part was Musea, Black Morocco, Black Prince, Cornichon, and Flame To kay grapes, these sell for from sixty to seventy. five cents a basket. Almeria grapes, the first of the season having been offered last week, cost twenty cents a pound. Gros Colman and Muscat grapes, grown in hot bouses in this country, sell for \$1.25, and the handsomer fruit of the same varieties,

from Engrand, for \$1.75 a pound,
Selected Jamaica oranges retail for thirty to staty cents a dozen, mor'ium-stred grape fruit for \$1, and handsome, smooth-skinned limes, as large as a me-itum stred lemon, are seen in the best fruit stores for twenty five cents a dozen, ordinary small ones costing ten cents. A few large snaidocks recently came from the West Indies, but there is little de-mand for this pink-fleshed fruit, which, though juley, is lacking in flavor. Tangerines, from the same islands, cost seventy five cents a dozen. The last Barilett pears, firm and well colored, bring fifty cents to \$1 a dozen, and Comice pears from seventy five cents to \$1.50 a dozen, according

Baskets of Maryland peaches holding thirty fruits may yet be had for \$1, the same price asked for somewhat smaller baskets of Salway peaches from California. Extra large specimens of this Western fruit find buyers at seventy five cents and

Spanish melons cost twenty-five to forty cents each; persimmons, from Florida, fifty cents to \$1 a dozen, prickly pears, from Italy, fifty cents a dozen. The Chinese Lyches nuts cost twenty-five sents a pound. Plump, fair-sized chestnuts from New Jersey, bright and of rich color, sell for twenty-five cents a pound, and large cultivated nuts from the same State for fifty cents a quart, son is among them.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SUCIETY.

Golfing and hunting, with a dance or too thrown in, are just now occupying the smart to the exclusion of town pleasures. Runs and the Meadowbrook hounds have been tother and slippery, and the wet turf has thrown an or two young fellows out of their saddles, a out, however, doing them any service ... Mrs. J. L. Kernochan has been atways in at the finish, and the following, in traps and carries. notwithstanding fogs and rain, has teen latethan ever before. A detachment of the conmembers have been hunting with the tremes Valley hounds, and house parties at Ashanica and the Wadsworth homestead have been inand jolly. Most of the party returned for a August Belmont's dance at the Mendow be Club house last night, which was like a New port gathering, and as original and dainly in all its arrangements as Mrs. Belmont's enterland ments are apt to be.

Hot Springs, Virginia, has blossomed our into quite a society centre this autumn, and man, have journeyed there for a course of its house waters, which are supposed to be efficacing gout, rheumatism, and other ills that proone and well fed people are apt to fall her Golf, of course, is a part of the cure, and a renament is to be held this week in which has O. H. P. Belmont, Foxhall Keene, Langdon bar. ing, and Mayroveni Hey are entered. On the upper Hudson, golf is the leading special

The Staatsburg Club has now a most company and attractive course on a portion of the inmore estate, with many natural hazards in t several artificial ones and every necessarian pointment. Its perfect condition is largely disto Mr. William Dinsmore, Jr., who there the greatest interest in the sport. The course of be open only to club members and their friend The recent tou nament was an occasion large house parties at Gov. Morton's, Mr. Ognet Mills's, Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt's, Thomas N bold's, and other residents of the Hudson itive Mrs. Mills had a dinner party of forty the high : before, when the Neapolitan singers, with a chestral accompaniment, gave a musical trans to those who were to contest for cups and me als on the following day.

In the ladies' matches Miss Wetmore be-Miss Edith Morton and won a handsome silve cup. Mr. Gerald Hoyt and Mr. Fred Bear were also among the winners. Apropos of gowe hear from the other side that the park rounding Cassiobury, the seat of Lord have who married Miss Adèle Grant, is to be a ranged as golf links, Its superb turf will make it the finest course near London, and as the Countess is an enthusiast for the game she we probably preside over many parties assemble to enjoy it. We are also told that a leading pullishing firm in London are about issuing a volume containing detailed descriptions of all the best golf links in the United Kingdom with photographic illustrations and portraits of the officers of clubs and the best players. Meantime, while half the world is spending

money upon amusement and recreation, the other half is working equally hard to make The new schemes devised by women for the increase of their incomes or the useful occurs. tion of their time are assuming large proper tions, and some of the most successful ventures have been made by those who seemingly have no urgent reason for that sort of effort. Mis-Harmon-Brown and Miss Pruyn of Albany may be said to have celebrated the opening of their millinery business in West Thirty-ninth street a few days since, and so numerous were the flowers that were sent by friends that the rooms presented a most festive appearance.

The new enterprise of Mrs. John Lowery and Miss Margaret Wilmerding calls forth also wondering remarks from their old as well as their new friends. These ladies propose to start what is called a tea house on Fifth avenue. somewhere in the neighborhood of the thirties, which is to combine all the advantages of a dainty restaurant, supplying lunch ant afternoon tea, with a resting and meeting place for ladies at the mid-day hours and again in the gloaming, when the fragrant cup is most ceptable. The rooms are to be fitted up in a tasteful and luxurious fashion, with easy chairs, sofas, and divans, and a staff of neat handmaidens, under the direction of Miss Wi merding and Mrs. Lowery, are to minister to the wants of customers. It is to be a pretty and comfortable lounging place, and the refreshments supplied are to be of the very best. Simlar rooms are to be found in Paris on the Houlevard Haussmann, which will serve as a mode for the Fifth avenue establishment. As everything that Mrs. John Lowery undertakes is well done and produces a satisfactory result, the success of the new tea house is assured.

Whatever may be the faults and folbles of the up-to-date woman, this certainly shows a hard practical spirit which does her the greatest credit. A new industry has been opened it Miss Cornelia Redmond, niece of the late Ma Edward Cooper, who, together with M Wheeler and Miss Sallie Tucker, have outinto a partnership for the growing and sellof violets. So delightful an occupation as of perpetually handling the most fragrant of blossoms ought to bring its own reward.

Another lady suddenly deprived of a hand some fortune has made mushrooms her say cialty, and supplies market gardeners during the greater part of the year. Of course, wanted whom nature has endowed with any since gift or talent have greatly the advantage over those who have only their strong compa sense and indomitable energy to back the And now there are so many who are study a z in art schools or who have already attained much proficiency that they can command high prices for portraits and illustrations : r books and newspapers, or who are fitting the selves for concert and choir singing or write a for magazines and reviews, that but for t enormous wealth that is accumulating in will quarters one would think that the idlers of the feminine gender were passing out of existence

The marriage of Miss Sibyl Sherman and John Ellis Hoffman was a pretty event of No. port's last days. The bride had the consent. .. not the sympathy, of her father and step-in the er, and looked even prettler and happier the brides are wont to do. All the resident pop tion of Newport were at the church and the reception, but Newport is not a very joyial plans just now, obscured as it has been by for, and with clouds hanging low over it.

Miss Shepard's wedding on Tuesday ought be a charming affair if the weather clerk v. be obliging enough to send a few rays of su shine. The Shepard Memorial Church at Son borough will be hung with flowers to the ve last touch of the decorator's taste and sal Franko's orchestra will discourse good musithe waiting crowd, and the bride, with group of bridesmaids, which includes M. Daisy Shepard, Miss Fabbri, Miss Morgan, o Miss Lila Sloane, with Miss Emily Stoane maid of honor, will be very fair to see.

Nov. 18 is the day appointed for the world of Miss Rose Buchanan and Mr. Eugene Le: on, which will take place at the re-identhe bride's sister, Mrs. J. Mahew Wainwrg at Rye, N. Y. Miss Mabel Shaw and Leonie Lentilhon will be bridesmaids, and M -Minna Lentilbon maid of honor.

The sale of boxes and seats for the Nation Horse Show will take place at the Mad-Square Garden on Nov. 9. This sale is a n noked upon as a sort of test of society's fi cial condition, and of the willingness of fall and husbands to pay down their hundreds the cause of fine horses, fine clothes, and a we of fashionable display. Coming, as it will this year, directly after the election, the r will show which way the wind blows.

It is so unusual a thing for the Princes Wates to accompany her husband to any of I house parties which he so much delign honor that his presence is hardly looked at as a very great compliment. The will nouncement that a regular family parts from Sandringham, consisting of the l'ince at Princess and their daughter Victoria, and haps Prince and Princess George of Livenin are to be at Blenheim Palace from Monday Friday of the last week in November cannot regarded otherwise than as an honor could by the royal family of England upon the an duke and duchess. The guests invited to them are all of the highest order of not dukes and duchesses, earls and countered such like. Not an American or an untitled , of-